Asheville News.

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THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPT'R 25, 1862.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

INCREASE OF PAY FOR OUR SOLDIERS.—On the passage of the bill, in the House of Representatives, to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in our army four dollars per month, the Representatives from North Carolina voted as follows:

For the bill—Messrs. Ashe, Bridgers, Kenan, Lander, McDowell, McLean and Smith.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Arrington, Davidson and Gaither.

The whole vote was—Ayes 74, no 6.

☞We publish most gratifying intelligence to-day. The capture of eight thousand Federals at Harper's Ferry, by Stonewall Jackson and the defeat of McClellan's army of eighty thousand near Monocacy bridge, by D. H. Hill and Longstreet, have by this time not only revealed to the mystified Northmen where our forces are, but gives us glorious assurance of the redemption of Maryland from abolition rule, and fixes her destiny with the States of the Southern Confederacy.

The Feds have finally evacuated Cumberland Gap, and our invincible troops are after them, with good hope of overtaking and punishing the vandals. North Alabama and West Tennessee are clear of the presence of Lincoln's villainous hordes. See the news in another column.

☞Dr. William L. Hilliard, heretofore Surgeon of the First Regiment North Carolina Cavalry, and one of the best physicians and surgeons in the Confederacy, has been sent to Knoxville to take charge of a hospital. We have many sick soldiers in that region, and the North Carolinians will hail with joy the arrival of Dr. Hilliard among them.

☞We regret to learn that the Yellow Fever has made its appearance at Wilmington, in this State. Several deaths have occurred.

☞Hon William S. Ashe, formerly a representative to Congress from the Wilmington District, was killed last week by a concussion on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

☞Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, one of the most gifted and eloquent men of the State, died last week. As a public speaker he had few equals.

CUMBERLAND GAP EVACUATED.

General Stevenson in Pursuit of the Enemy.

We have at last the satisfaction of announcing, upon official information, that the Federal force has evacuated Cumberland Gap, and that stronghold is again in the possession of our troops.—The Federals are endeavoring to make their escape through Kentucky, and Gen. Stevenson is in hot pursuit of them.

Before leaving the Gap the Federal force are reported to have spiked their siege guns, and burned and destroyed everything that would impede their march. They also blasted large quantities of rock into the road in order to blockade it, and prevent pursuit. A large body of Gen. McCowan's forces, however, had previously got possession of Baptist Gap, and by that route, are probably by this time close upon the track of the retreating foe, and will either capture or demolish him.

Our borders are now free from invasion, we trust forever, and with the last lingering hope of aid to the tories of East Tennessee from Lincoln's despotism removed, we may expect to witness soon either a very great change in their sentiments and conduct, or either regular exodus from our midst.—*Knoxville Register.*

LATEST FROM NASHVILLE.

The Chattannooga Rebel learns from a courier, who arrived from within a few miles of Nashville, on Tuesday morning, that the city is completely invested by our guerrillas, who are in all the roads. Forrest's force has been increased to six thousand by the citizens, old men and boys joining him. Buell cannot put out any pickets more than two miles from the city; if he does they are shot. All communication is, we infer, cut off between Buell and his government. What he intends to do is yet a matter of doubt. Some thinks he intends to retreat down the Tennessee river, if he can. Where Gen. Bragg's army is we are not informed, but we feel satisfied it is in the right place.

LATER.—Since writing the above we learn through a friend that a dispatch was received in the city last evening stating that Nashville is being evacuated by the Federals in the direction between the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. The gentleman who received the dispatch cannot be mistaken in the subject, and it therefore, considered reliable.—*Knox. Register.*

DELIGHTFUL FROM MISSOURI.—A letter received by a member of Congress from Missouri, dated the 5th inst., gives the most encouraging account of affairs in that State. The State militia, to the number of fifty thousand, are said to have declared for the Confederates, with the Lieut. Governor of the State at their head. The Confederates are in possession of Springfield, and the Federal Governor has retired to St. Louis.

AN Executive communication was sent into Congress yesterday, stating that the Government had made a contract with the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, under the style of the Piedmont Railroad Company, for the completion of the railroad connecting the Richmond and Danville with the North Carolina Railroad.—The company has secured the charter and commenced operations, but the War Department is not informed of their progress.—*Rich. Examiner.*

THE Wilmington Journal of the 10th says:—We are pleased to learn that the banks of this town have determined once more to take all Confederate notes which they *know* to be *genuine*, including the 20's, 50's and 100's of the imprint Hoyer & Ludwig and the date of September 2nd, 1861. We never could understand the necessity of refusing these notes at all, when known to be genuine. It is due to our banks, however, to say that they only acted in this matter as did the banks in other places.

LATE NEWS.

RICHMOND, September 13.—Northern papers of the 10th have been received. Despatches giving the whereabouts of the Confederate army are contradictory, but it appears certain that a large force was at Hagerstown, Md., on the 8th. All the rolling stock had been removed from Hagerstown and the telegraph office evacuated.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Herald says that the excitement in Baltimore has increased in intensity, and there is every indication of a popular outbreak.

Pope has been assigned to the department of the North-west—headquarters at St. Paul, Minnesota. Before leaving, he preferred a charge of cowardice against Gen. Siegel; for disobedience of orders, against Fitz John Porter.

In New York, gold was quoted at 118⅞; cotton at 58c. for middling uplands.

MOBILE, September 13.—A special dispatch to the Evening News, dated Knoxville, 13th, says that Lieut. Col. Hart's Cavalry, belonging to Col. J. Smith's Georgia Legion, has just returned from the Cumberland mountains. They encountered Col. Cliff's brigade of renegads Tennesseeans near Jamestown, when a desperate fight ensued, in which fifty of the enemy were killed and twenty-five prisoners captured, together with thirty horses, without loss to the Confederates. Col. Cliff is a prisoner.

KNOXVILLE, September 14.—Couriers who left Lexington, Ky., on the 6th inst., with despatches from Gen. Kirby Smith, arrived here this morning. Gen. Smith's army had not yet reached Covington, Ky., but it was moving forward, and the people were rising *en masse* to join it. Three thousand men were recruited in twenty-four hours.

Gen. Smith calls for an immediate supply of twenty thousand stand of arms. Ten Kentucky regiments were being raised under Gen. A. Buford.

Gen. Smith made a triumphant entry into Lexington on the 1st inst. The people from the surrounding country rushed spontaneously to receive him, pouring in all day and joining in the wildest demonstrations of delight. The ladies cried with joy and gratitude.

Gen. Jno. Morgan arrived on the 4th, and was received with boundless enthusiasm. Col. Scott's Louisiana Cavalry took possession of Frakfort, Ky., on the 3d inst. Col. Scott planted his battle-flag on the dome of the State House, the streets being thronged with men and women from the surrounding country, who received our troops with a brilliant ovation.

The enemy evacuated Frankfort on the night of the 2d inst. Col. Scott went in pursuit the next morning, and sent back a large number of prisoners, besides three hundred mules.

HEADQUARTERS, PETERSBURG, VA., September 19.—On Wednesday night last, the 3d inst., Capt. H. L. Norfleet's Company Virginia Partizan Rangers, 75 strong, dashed into a camp of 500 of the enemy's cavalry of Speirs' regiment and put them to flight, succeeding in killing 10 men, wounding a number of others, including the Major commanding, who had his right ear shot off, and killing 8 of their horses. This occurred at Holly Neck Chapel Cross Roads, about 10 miles South-west of Suffolk. This is reliable, and should be made known, to show others in the same service what can be done by a small force when commanded by men of spirit and energy.

RICHMOND, September 16.—In the Senate, Mr. Hill, of Georgia, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to declare certain persons alien enemies. The bill provides that the President shall issue his proclamation, requiring all persons within the Confederate States who refuse to support the Government to depart within forty days beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Confederate States; and providss that if any of said persons shall, during the forty days, abandon the Government of the United States and renounce the oath of allegiance thereto, etc., he shall be relieved of the penalties against alien enemies. The military exemption bill was further considered, and its constitutional question discussed for several hours, and finally disposed of by the adoption of an amendment excepting from exemption such State officers as the several States may have declared by law to be liable to military duty. An amendment to exempt one editor of each newspaper was rejected—yeas 8, nays 14. A motion to strike out ministers of the Gospel was negatived—yeas, 5, nays 17. Adjourned.

In the House, the resolution of the Senate, fixing the thirtieth of September as the day for the adjournment of Congress, was agreed to.—The Conscript bill was further discussed.

MOBILE, September 16.—A special dispatch to the Evening News, dated Tupelo, 15th, says Gen. Price's army moved from Baldwin, Miss., on Friday last, on a forced march. A messenger just arrived reports that on Saturday afternoon the advanced guard, under Gen. Armstrong, was surprised and attacked by the Yankees, six thousand strong, at Iuka, driving them out and taking 200 prisoners. Gen. Prince, with the main body, came up on Sunday morning. The enemy fled in the direction of Eastport, leaving in our hands one hundred thousand dollars worth of stores, principally flour and salt. Gen. Price gave chase, and when last heard from was seven miles behind the enemy.

CHATTANOOGA, September 16.—Communication has been established to Huntsville. The Yankees destroyed all the works and engines of the Memphis and Charleston Road before leaving that place.

RICHMOND, September 17.—In the House, yesterday, Mr. Foote introduced a resolution proposing to send a commissioner or commissioners to Washington, empowered to propose just and honorable peace. Mr. Holt, of Georgia, submitted a substitute, declaring that the people of the Confederate States have ardently desired peace from the beginning, and whenever the United States Government shall manifest a like anxiety, it shall be the duty of the President to appoint commissioners to treat and negotiate with said Government. The resolution and substitute were laid upon the table—yeas 59, nays 26.

In the Senate, to-day, the Exemption will was further considered. The clause exempting tanners, shoe-makers, millers, etc., was agreed to; also, the clause exepting Quakers and Dunkers, and another exempting physicians. The clause exempting Theological students was stricken out. An amendment to exempt overseers of plantations is pending.

An official dispatch from Chattanooga confirms the occupation of Iuka by Gen. Price's army and capture of several hundred thousand dollars worth of army stores.

A private dispatch from Staunton to-day says that the force at Harper's Ferry was taken by Jackson on the 15th, eight thousand Yankees and one thousand negroes being captured.

The Secretary of War received a dispatch to-day from Major Brown, commanding post at Dublin, stating that Gen. Loring's command entered Kanawha Salines last Saturday morning, and took possession of the salt works, closely pursuing the enemy, en route for Charleston.—The salt works are not much injured. A very large quantity of salt is on hand, selling at thirty-five cents per bushel. An order has been issued urging the farmers to send forward their wagons loaded with forage, and return with salt.

RICHMOND, September 18.—The report of the fight at Harper's Ferry and capture of 10,000 prisoners is confirmed.

On Sunday, Gen. D. H. Hill was attacked in Maryland by eighty thousand men. The fight continued all day, with heavy loss on both sides.

On Monday, Hill was reinforced by Longstreet, when the battle was renewed, and the enemy were driven back three miles.

Gen. Garland, of Virginia, was killed in Sunday's fight. His body arrived here this afternoon.

RICHMOND, September 19.—Gov. Letcher received letters to-day from Winchester, of the 16th, confirming the report of the unconditional surrender of ten thousand Yankees at Harper's Ferry on Monday, without the loss of a man on our side. Jackson captured fifty pieces of artillery, ammunition, stores, &c.

The letter mentions an engagement in Maryland, between Boonsboro and Middletown, in which the enemy were repulsed with a reported loss of five thousand killed and wounded. The Confederate loss was heavy. No further particulars have been received.

MOBILE, September 18.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Iuka, Miss., September 16th, says: This place was captured on Sunday morning last. The enemy evacuated the place during the night. But for a premature attack, we should have captured the whole garrison. We captured property valued at over a million of dollars. The enemy was strongly entrenched. Our loss was five, the enemy's thirty, of whom ten were left dead on the field. Our forces arrived in time to save the town from destruction. Citizens were found with their household goods out of doors, awaiting the application of the torch by the vandals. The enemy carried off all the negroes. Thirty were released by our scouts. Twelve houses and three mills were destroyed on the line of march from Marietta to Iuka. The enemy retreated in the direction of Corinth. They made a demonstration on our lines last night, which is believed to have been a feint to cover their retreat; also, that they are crossing the Tennessee River at Hamburg.

The Chicago Times, of the 13th, says that Stonewall Jackson has left Baltimore and Washington to the right, and is marching on Harrisburg. Jackson's cavalry advance is on every road, creating consternation, it not being known upon what point he will make a demonstration.

Governor Curtin has called on the Mayor of Philadelphia to furnish 20,000 men in twelve hours for the defence of the city. The hour of retaliation has come.

The Richmond Dispatch is assured, upon the statement of an officer of the Confederate army, who left Frederick, Maryland, a few days ago, that a company of Pennsylvanians, from Adams county, numbering one hundred and fifteen, arrived at Frederick last week, and tendered their services to the Confederate Government. This company was regularly organized, with its own officers, before they left their own State, and declared that they were unwilling to stay at home to be drafted into the abolition service.

A FISTICUFF IN NASHVILLE.

A gentleman just from Knoxville, Tenn., informs us, that a difficulty occurred in Nashville, during the early part of the past week, between Gen. Don Carlos Buell, commander of the Yankee army of the West, and Andy Johnson, Lincoln's Provisional Governor of Tennessee. The quarrel grew out of a difference of opinion between these two distinguished Lincolnites, as to the policy of the Federals evacuating Nashville at present. Buell contending that it was a "military necessity," and flanked as he was east and west, with Bragg's army to the north of him, and the Confederates also holding Chattanooga and Murfreesboro' to the South, it was impossible for him to hold Nashville and subsist his army. Johnson replied that notwithstanding the reasons alledged by Buell, the place must not be evacuated, and if it was he should blow up the capitol building before he made his way out of the city. Buell rejoined by stating that he would cause Johnson to be shot if he dared destroy the capitol; whereupon Johnson remarked, that Buell was a d—d scoundrel. This was an insult that the Federal General felt himself bound to resent, which he did by knocking Johnson down; jumping upon him, and giving him what paddy gave the drum, viz: namely a very sound beating. Johnson's face is said to have been very badly bruised, and his two eyes swollen into one. At last accounts Johnson had fled the place, Buell endeavored to follow the Governor's example, but finding that Gen. Bragg was too quick for him, and had placed his powerful army between the Cumberland and Gallatin, retraced his steps, and re-entered Nashville. Here he will probably remain until forced to surrender for lack of supplies. This intelligence was brought to Knoxville on Sunday last by a gentleman who had escaped from Nashville, and our informant states that it may be relied upon as being strictly correct.—*Petersburg Express.*

ARMS AND WAR MATERIAL IN THE SOUTH.—We learn from official sources that within the last few months our stock of arms in the South has been largely increased by importation and capture. Our small arms have increased from these sources not less than eighty thousand.—Our supply of ammunition has also been largely increased by importation and manufacture; and there is said to be a prospect that the active and methodical operations of the Nitre Bureau will supply our demand, and make us independent of foreign importation. The production of nitre is already one thousand pounds a day, and there is good reason to think that it will reach 3000 pounds a day, and supply our consumption.

YANKEE BRUTALITY TO NEGROES.—A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, referring to the treatment to negroes by the Yankees, says:

A large number were killed at Old Point during the last of July, for insubordination. It is also stated that one of our batteries on the James River sunk a barge in tow having 680 negroes on it, mostly from the lower counties, all of whom were lost except four. The captain of the steam tug, when the barge was fired into, cut her loose, thinking that our men would endeavor to capture her, knowing there were slaves on board; but they continued firing until the barge and all in her were sunk.

BALTIMORE papers, of the 9th inst., say that our cavalry was foraging in Pennsylvania.—We learn that our commissary finds no difficulty in procuring bacon at ten cents per pound in Maryland for Confederate money, and it is stated that Gen. Lee has intimated that no more stores need be sent him.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICK, MARYLAND, September 7, 1862.

Editor Asheville News:

DEAR SIR:—Please let these lines have room in your columns for the benefit of the friends of Company B, 16th Reg't N. C. Troops. You will see by the heading that we have crossed the Potomac River, but on our march had some hard fighting. On the 29th of August our Division opened the ball at Manassas, wresting that place from the Federal forces on the 30th and 31st. The following is a list of the names of those killed and wounded: May Jervis, killed; J. W. Calloway, mortally wounded; A. Shelton, slightly in the right arm; Tim Covany, severely in the shoulder; Corp. John W. Randall, slightly in left hand; Wm. Penly, slightly in leg; Thos. W. Keith, finger shot off of left hand, and First Lieut. John A. Moore, slightly in shoulder.—This is the casualties in said company. The remainder of the company is on the march, and nearly worn out. We have been on the march for the last month, and there is no telling when we will call a halt. The Yankees keep moving back, and we keep on in pursuit of them, so I cannot tell when the chase will end, or what space will be run over. I have no time to write—will give you more at some future time.

I remain, as ever, your friend,

JOHN M. CARVER, O. S.,
Company B, 16th Reg't N. C. Troops.

POSITION OF THE UNION CAUSE—PLAIN TALK FOR A NORTHERN LATITUDE.

The New York Times of Friday last has a melancholy, but very truthful editorial on the present aspect of Yankee affairs. We bespeak for it an attentive perusal:

The summer campaign, which was to have given us the rebel capital, has come to disastrous end. Richmond is relieved, and Washington is besieged. That magnificent army, organized and drilled with so much care by McClellan a year ago, repulsed first on the Peninsula, has been again repulsed in its advance upon Richmond from the North, and now seeks safety for itself behind the forts which line the Potomac. Disguise it as we may, the Union arms have been repeatedly, disgracefully and decisively beaten. The whole campaign agaist Richmond has proved a failure. The rebels have resumed the offensive, and have driven our troops back to the precise position they held after the battle of Bull, Run, more than one year ago. Our generals do not seem to be aware whether they intend to attack us there, or push forward on some other line of operations. One thing may be deemed certain—they will not sit down in front of Washington and attempt to reduce it by siege. They will either attempt a flank movement upon it, or, what seems to us still more likely, they will push a powerful column directly into Pennsylvania, and strike a blow at the Union cause on loyal soil.

There is a class of public men who think it highly unwise to admit that we have suffered any serious reverses. They have copious explanations of the apparent checks our forces have sustained, and abundant assurances that they are all to be redeemed in the immediate future. We regret that we cannot share their credulous confidence. All their explanations cannot change this fact, that wherever we have met the rebels—whether behind an earthwork as in front of Richmond, or in the open field as in front of Washington—they have beaten us.—Sometimes they have outflanked us; sometimes they have got completely in the rear of our forces; sometimes they have thrown their whole forces upon a single weak point of our line and so overborne us by numbers; sometimes they have drawn us into an ambuscade; but it matters not how—the fact remains that they have beaten us. And all that these various explanations amount to is that their generals are bolder and more skillful, and their armies more effective than ours. This is all that anybody can ask in war. And it is worse than idle, it is childish and idiotic, to attempt to shut our eyes to the glaring and repulsive fact that thus far in the war the rebels have the best of the fighting.—The sooner we realize our actual condition the sooner shall we find a remedy for it.

What is the cause of these awful disasters?—Not in any lack of men, for our armies outnumber the rebels two to one. Not in the lack of arms, of munitions, of supplies, of all the means and appliances of successful war, for no army on the face of the earth has ever been so lavishly supplied with all these as ours. Not in the goodness of the cause—nor in the spirit of the people—nor in the valor and patience of our soldiers, for in all these respects we may challenge the world to surpass us. We are driven to the conclusion that the rebel generals have been superior to ours; that the rebel government has been better able to wield skillfully and successfully the weapons placed in their hands. Results afford the only test of military capacity. The army that conquers is always the best. Large or small, ragged or well-clad, hungry or full, armed or unarmed, the army that drives its enemy off the field is always the better of the two. Our forces have been splendidly drilled, admirably clothed and armed, and always supplied with abundant food; but they have been defeated, and that fact overrides all the others, and brands them as inferior.

We all hope that all this is to be changed; but so we have been hoping for the whole year past. The very next step was always to turn the tide. We were to have "no more Bull Runs" when McClellan took command. The enemy was to be "driven to the wall" after he had evacuated Yorktown. The army of the Potomac, it was declared, shall enter Richmond after it had suffered defeat behind its own fortifications.—And there were to be no more retreats on our side after Pope took the lead towards the rebel capital. Yet, in spite of all these assurances, made with confidence, and eagerly welcomed by the credulous country, our armies are besieged, but all "safe," in the Potomac forts. Who can say the tide of disaster has yet been stayed?—What is there to turn it? We have fresh men in the field, but so we had before. Possibly the enemy cannot take the forts, and possibly, knowing that fact, they will not try. But if we can judge the future from the past, they will be likely to attempt something which they can accomplish, and the first we shall know of it will be, that it has been done.

We see no ground for predicting better results *so long as we employ the same means.* We have the same generals, the same policy, the same government, the same President, and the same Cabinet as we have had hitherto. We enter upon the future under the same auspices precisely which have presided over our past disasters. What possible reason, then, have we to expect a change? The entire responsibility for all these calamities rests upon the goverment—simply because all *the power* is in its hands.—Grant that many of our commanding generals are incompetent—that they waste in personal wraglings energy that should be given to the cause—that they are weak, irresolute, incapable, and therefore unsuccessful—the government is responsible for their failures, because it has the power to displace them. A general may fail once through his own fault; if he fails a second time, the fault rests with those who kept him there. War is no time for elaborate experiments, or for patching up shattered reputations.

McCLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.

We have not the smallest doubt that when the history of McClellan's late campaign shall come to be written truthfully, if ever that shall be done, it will turn out to have been one of the most disastrous that ever occurred. From a private source, we obtain the following facts, which may serve, in some degree, to illustrate the prodigious losses which he sustained.

A lady, whose residence was within his lines while he remained on James River, and who frequently saw him, writes to a friend in this city, to the following effect. Gen. McClellan called to see her just before he left James River, and opened the conversation thus:

"McC.—I wish you, madam, to answer a question I shall ask you candidly. Have you any objection?

"Lady.—I must hear the question first.

"McC.—When does the sickly season commence in this part of the country?

"Lady.—I have lived here upwards of thirty years. I have always found the sickly season commence towards the last of August, and continue at least throughout the month of September. We generally leave home about the first mentioned period, unless unavoidably detained.

"McC.—Then if I stay here until the first of October I shall lose every man I have left. I have already lost, from battle and disease, since I first set my foot on the Peninsula, 100,000 men! I have 40,000 left, and they are so worn down by sickness that if I were attacked I should be compelled to surrender. Why I have not been attacked; I cannot imagine."

The lady who writes this bears as high a character as any other in the State of Virginia; so high, indeed, that it is impossible to doubt anything she says. Whether McClellan told her the truth or not, it is impossible to know. But it is certain that *she* told what she heard *him* say.—We can conceive of no motive he could have for exaggerating his losses to her. We, therefore, believe he told the truth, the more especially that all accounts from that part of the country tend to confirm his statement. The whole region is converted into a graveyard. The stench which loads the atmosphere for miles upon miles, is perfectly overpowering. The magnificent estate of Westover, especially, is one huge Golgotha.—Dead horses by the thousand strew the surface of the ground, and beneath is little else but the bodies of dead men. The whole estate was trenched up, or dug up in sinking wells. Many of these wells have been filled up with dead horses since the enemy left, and dirt thrown upon them.

Had Johnson lived in these days, he might have added a magnificent chapter to his "Vanity of Human Wishes." Charles XII himself did not meet with a catastrophe better calculated to arouse the genius of the great moral poet. A little more than five months ago, McC. landed on the Peninsula at the head of 158,000 men, equipped in a style surpassing that of any other modern army. He brought along with him a full regiment of flatterers and toad-eaters, to celebrate deeds which it was supposed he was to perform. These men kept the entire Northern press filled with his glory. The whole world was on the tiptoe, expecting the destruction of the infant republic. The march began up the Peninsula, and nations held their breath in suspense. At every step he issued proclamations full of sound and fury, boasting of himself and his deeds. At last he came in sight of Richmond, the goal of all his hopes and all his aspirations. And what was the result? With a force reduced to half its original size, he was driven from his lines to a position on James River, where the remains of his army melted away by disease, until at last it dwindled down to a third of its original force, and forty thousand pale, fever-stricken wretches, were all that were left to represent the "Grand Army" of the Potomac. We have seldom read a more instructive history than his adventures make.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

MORTALITY AMONG THE GENERALS OF THE ENEMY.—Gen. Bohlen, Gen. Taylor, Gen. Hatch, Gen. Buford, Gen. Stahl, Gen. Coulter, Gen. Kearny and Gen. Stevens have fallen at the hands of the Confederates since Pope's army crossed the Rappahannock in retreat. A number of others are reported severely wounded—among them Gen. Schenck, Gen. Siegel and Gen. Towers. Thus, according to the accounts of the enemy, *eight* Generals of their army have been killed and a number wounded in the conflicts of the past few weeks. Besides these, we have another (General Prince) in prison, taken at Cedar Run, where Gen. Auguar, and we thing another, were also wounded. We presume that this unusual fatality among the enemy's Generals is due to their exposing themselves more than heretofore, in order to make their soldiers fight.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

IT turns out that McClellan was neither killed nor wounded in the late fight. Neither was Sickles killed, though Seigel was wounded.—Five of the Yankee Generals were killed, and four or five wounded, according to their own accounts. Any quantity of Colonels, Captains, and subordinate officers were killed on the Yankee side. We lost not a General and had only four or five wounded.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Sale of Sequestrated Property.

BY virtue of a decree of the C. S. Court, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the 15th day of October, 1862, on the premises, four miles north of Rutherfordton, all that valuable tract of land, with the improvements thereon, known as the BECHTLER PLACE, or

Geer Gold Mine,

Containing eleven or twelve hundred ACRES.

This land is valuable for farming purposes, and has NUMEROUS GOOD HOUSES on it suitable for tenants, besides a

NEAT COTTAGE

On a beautiful site, covered with fruit and shade trees, just four miles from town on a public road.

There are also on the place TWO LARGE

STEAM ENGINES,

One having machinery attached for CRUSHING GOLD ORE, running a SAW MILL, &c., &c.; the other has been used and has the MACHINERY ATTACHED for RAISING WATER out of a SHAFT, &c.

These are valuable and costly ENGINES, and will be sold SEPARATELY from the land.

TERMS CASH.

JASON H. CARSON, Receiver.

Sept. 25. 2t

CIRCULAR.

SALISVILLE, VA., September 1st, 1862.

To the Justices of the several County Courts of North Carolina:—It may be already known to you that, at the instance of the Governor of the State and under his authority, I have the superintendence of putting up buildings and the necessary kettles, etc., to manufacture Salt at this place, for the supply of the several counties in the State, according to the number of inhabitants of each county.

The State has a contract with Messrs. Stuart, Buchannan & Co., the proprietors, to furnish brine for three hundred thousand bushels per annum during the existence of the present war.

It is proposed to erect three hundred kettles. These have been under contract for some time. About half of them are ready cast; thirty-seven have been received, and twenty-one of them put to boiling and making Salt to-day. The masonry, etc., is ready for one hundred and twenty-six kettles, and about one hundred kettles are on the railroad lines and expected in a few days. If we are not greatly disappointed in their delivery, these, to the number of one hundred and twenty-six, will be in operation during the present week, and eighty-six others in another week.

It is proposed, of the first Salt made, to furnish a few hundred bushels to each county for present use, beginning with the counties in alphabetical order; and after each in its turn is so supplied with what may be required for ordinary uses, it is proposed, in like manner, to distribute all that can be made.

But it is proper to state that there is great loss on it if shipped before it drips and dries out some three or four weeks. The loss in this way may be as much as twenty per cent.

For this reason, it is recommended that some time be allowed for dripping, unless in cases where the present demand is so great that the counties are willing to submit to so heavy a loss te relieve pressing necessities. After the first supply, the Salt will be kept over four weeks to dry, until the time arrives for salting the beef and pork for the year, at which time it may be better to submit to some loss on the Salt than keep over the animals too long on expense.

No Salt has been or will be sold to any individual; but it will be sold to the counties only, through their commissioners appointed for that purpose, and according to the population of the county as shown in the census table of 1860; and it is expected that distribution will be by them made amongst the families of the county according to the number of inhabitants of each family. It is expected, however, that the commissioners will take steps to ascertain the supply that each has on hand and only make up the deficiency, so that no one, having a supply on hand, should draw county salt merely for speculation.

The county commissioners will be charged at this place, for the present, one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, which, it is believed, will cover the cost of production, including seventy-five cents per bushel, to be paid the proprietors.—After the State Treasury is reimbursed the outlay for building, etc., it is expected that it may be afforded at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel.

I desire to impress upon the county commissioners the importance of furnishing their own sacks. If I have to procure them, it can only be done by paying Salt for them, and will require from twenty to thirty thousand bushels of Salt, whereas each consumer can readily furnish his county commissioner a sack or sacks to hold his supply, with his name and the county distinctly marked on it.

I scarcely need to add that payments must be made on delivery of the Salt to the commissioner or his order at this place.

The county commissioner can only be known here by a certificate from the county court clerk under his seal of office.

The pressing necessity for time and labor has rendered it necessary to contract with four or five county commissioners for supplies delivered here, for which they are to have a preference in point of time in receiving their supplies.

We have laborers enough engaged, but yet require teams to haul wood. Any county commissioner sending teams shall be paid in Salt and at once. Respectfully submitted.

N. W. WOODFIN, Superintendent.

DEATHS.

Another gem has been taken from earth, and transplanted to the Eden of bliss. GREENLEE, son of James and Mary Wilson, of Yancy, was born Dec. 12th, 1852, and died Sept. 12th, 1862, aged 9 years and 10 months. His disease was Diptheria, or putrid sore throat. His parents and friends did all they could to detain him in his house of clay a little longer, but Jesus knew best what was good for their loved one; therefore, he took him to himself. He was their youngest, loveliest and best. He was never known to lay his head upon his pillow to sleep without kneeling and asking God's protection. Dear parents, go you to the same Divine Source of comfort to assuage your most natural sorrow; for "Earth has no sorrow that God cannot heal." Yes, most natural sorrow—for he had peculiarly endeared himself to his parents by his affectionate and amiable disposition. The servants also loved him with more than ordinary affection.—Perhaps the smile of radient beauty that overspread his countenance a few moments before Death set his seal upon his lovely body, was caused by the presence of his angel sister, (Mary Singletary, that died with a full assurance of awaking in glory,) come to escort his pure spirit into the presence of the dear Redeemer. I imagine they are beconing home their father, mother, brothers and sisters, "Where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." They are gone to the grave, but 'twere wrong to deplore them,

When God was their ransom, their guardian and guide;
He gave them, he took them, and soon will restore them,
Where death has no sting, since the Savior has died.

Sept. 22, 1862. CLARISSA A. HORTON.

DIED,—In Knoxville, Tenn., on the 15th of July, 1862, Mr. HUGH L. GUDGER, Private in Co. C, 29th Reg. N. C. Vol.

The deceased was the son of Mr. Robert L. and Mary Gudger, of Turkey Creek, N. C. He was born in April, 1843, and was remarkable for his amiability and kindness of disposition.—He was converted to God and joined the church, about twelve months before his death. Living from that time a consistent, devoted and active christian life, laboring both publicly and privately, at home and in the army, for the good of the church and the salvation of sinners. In April last he joined the army at Cumberland Gap; and in June, while camped at Bean's Station, he was attacked with measels. He did not suffer a great deal, nor was he thought to be dangerous. In fact, he was thought to be recovering. But being sent forward to Knoxville for the purpose of getting a furlough, he is supposed to have taken cold, which, with the fatigue of the journey, produced a relapse, ending in death after two weeks of confinement in the hospital.

He suffered and died among strangers, far from the home of his youth and the friends that he loved! He wrote to his father, but the letter was not received in time for his father to visit him. He also wished to see his brother, Capt. J. W. Gudger; but when he found that this could not be, he murmured not, but was patiently resigned to the will of God. Nor was he without friends, for he won upon the hearts of all who came near him. He was kindly cared for, and all that medical skill and careful nursing could do was done for him.

The ministers of religion also attended upon him, and the consolations of God were strong with him in death! He left the world with the songs of praise upon his lips—singing his favorite hymn—

"How happy every child of grace,
Who Knows his sins forgiven."

Thus passed away this lovely youth. 'Tis sad to think one so young should die, but joyful to know that he was ready for the solemn change. May Heaven's blessings comfort the bereaved parents, and guide them to a happy reunion on high. E. C. WEXLER,
His Chaplain.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of Hominy Creek Division, No. 284 Sons of Temperance, held Sept. 13, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy and much-esteemed brother GEORGE W. CANDLER; therefore,

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore our loss, and would fain have stayed the resistless hand of the Destroyer, yet we bow with humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, this Division has lost one of its most zealous members, society a bright ornament, and our country a most devoted patriot—one who fell a sacrifice on her bleeding alter.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory of one whose life was eminently characterized by the virtues of Love, Purity and Fidelity, and that we strive to imitate his worthy example.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathise with the family and friends of the deceased, in their bereavement, and as a token of our respect, we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That a blank page of our Record book be inscribed to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the dec'd, and also to the Asheville News and Spirit of the Age for publication.

H. OGDEN,
R. A. YOUNG, } Com't.
S. GUDGER,

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding claims against this Department for Medicinal Herbs, Barks, &c., delivered on or before 2nd August, 1862, will present them for payment before 25th September, 1862, or otherwise they will not be paid.

M. HOWARD, Surgeon
and Med. Purveyor,
Charlotte, N. C.
Sept. 25. 1t

NEWTON ACADEMY.

THE undersigned have employed Mrs. A. M. SHERWOOD to teach the public school for District 51, at Newton Academy, for the ensuing year. The School will open on the 5th of October. Parents and others will take notice.

T. W. ATKIN,
E. L. TRIPLETT,
R. S. ALEXANDER,
Sept. 26. Committee.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST, on Monday last, between J. H. Murphy's lane and the Patton Bridge on French Broad, a common leather POCKET BOOK, containing NINE DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS in money, and several papers. Among them two furloughs given by different officers of the Army. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the News office. J. W. BRYSON.
Sept. 25. 1t

CATCH THE DESERTERS.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and delivery in Asheville Jail of each of the following members of my company:

A. R. LYNCH and W. A. LYNCH, living in Rutherford county. REUBIN SEARCY and NOAH HUDGINS, living on the Bald Mountain, near the edge of Rutherford county. J. R. PENLAND and S. M. ARROWOOD, living on Reems' Creek, in Buncombe county.

F. S. H. REYNOLDS, Capt.
Co. H, 60th Reg't N. C. T.
Sept. 25. tf

SWANNANOA HOUSE,
Asheville, N. C.

THE subscriber having leased the above House, (Late Smith's Hotel,) and having thoroughly overhauled it from cellar to garret, would respectfully inform the traveling public, and those in search of health or pleasure, that he is prepared to accommodate them in a style not inferior to the best. Attentive SERVANTS will be on hand to wait upon his guests, and his TABLE will be supplied with the best the country affords. JAMES ROBERTSON.
September 11, 1862. 1y

TO RENT:

A FARM CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED Acres of cleared LANDS, with BOTTOM and UPLAND of the first class for grain. The above FARM is situated within two miles of the Court House.

ALSO,

Four Good Field Hands

TO HIRE, and TWO FIRST RATE MULES for sale. For further particulars apply at THIS OFFICE.
Sept. 11. tf

Beef! Beef! Beef! Beef!

THE subscriber would inform the public that he is furnishing, at his residence near the Presbyterian Church, a No. 1 QUALITY OF BEEF every

Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday

AFTERNOON. Thankful for past patronage, he would respectfully ask a continuance of the same—assuring his customers that every effort will be made to give satisfaction.

G. H. A. ADAMS.
Sept. 11. 4t

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold at the residence of T. L. MORRIS, on Tuesday the 30th inst., on a credit of twelve months, all of said Morris' Stock. Among which are about FIFTEEN HEAD OF HOGS, good size for fattening, farming utensils, &c. Note with interest, and approved security, required. A. B. JONES, Agent.
Sept. 18. 2tpd

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estates of SAMUEL S and WILLIAM C. BROWN, all persons who know themselves indebted to either in any way will please come forward and make payment immediately. And those having claims against either, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. J. BROWN, Adm'r.
Sept. 18. 4tpd

1000 Bags Wanted.

I WANT immediately 1000 Bags, suitable for holding Salt. New Bags or old Bags, so they are strong, will answer. The highest price will be paid. Bring them along, as no Salt can be had until I get them.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent.
Sept. 18. 3t

SHOE PEGS.

I AM MANUFACTURING SHOE PEGS, and will fill orders to their turn. TERMS CASH. Address H. LINDSEY,
Sept. 18. Asheville, N. C.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

JOHN WILSON, Thomas Wilson and Robert Edwards, are deserters from Co. K, 29th Regiment.

JOHN WILSON is about 25 years of age, six feet 3 inches high and well built in proportion, fair complexion, blue eyes and light hair. He is well known at home as California John.

THOMAS WIESON is about 20 years of age, six feet high, fair complexion, blue eyes and light hair.

ROBERT EDWARDS is 21 years of age, five feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes and black hair.

The above named soldiers deserted the army on the 14th day of August, 1862, at Wallen's Ridge, Tenn. They were all born and raised in Yancy county, in a settlement well known by the citizens as Egypt. The usual reward, ($30 each,) will be paid to any one who will arrest and bring to their command any of the above named deserters.

I hope the people, (the citizens of Yancy in particular,) will look well into this matter, and not allow robust young men to be prowling about, whilst others are standing in defence of their country. B. S. PROFFITT, Capt.,
Comd'g Co. "K," 29th N. C. Troops.

N. B.—There are four others, to wit: Marion Hensley, Docter A. Pate, William Bain and John Wilson, members of my company, ("K") who were sent home on sick furlough, and have been absent without leave for some time. If they do not return, or send a certificate from a surgeon in good standing, within ten days from the time this is printed, they will be considered deserters, and any one who will arrest and bring them to their command will receive the reward, ($30.00 each.) I do not wish any one to return to the service who is not able for duty, but they must return or send a Surgeon's certificate, so that I can account for them.

B. S. PROFFITT, Capt.,
Comd'g Co. "K," 29th N. C. Troops.
Sept 11. 3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. In vacation. Aug. 15, A. D., 1862.

Thomas Tilley, Adm'r, vs. John West, et. al. } Pet. to sell Lands to pay debts.
Susanah West, vs. John West, et. al. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing that —— Williams, and Louisa Williams his wife, defendants in said suit, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News, a newspaper published at Asheville, for six successive weeks, commanding said —— Williams, and Louisa Williams his wife, to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Marshall, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and make defense, or said petition will be taken pro confesso and heard accordingly.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at office in Marshall, the 15th day of August, A. D., 1862. S. O. DEAVER, Clerk.
September 4. 6t

JON. WHALEY,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country, that he has located in

ASHEVILLE,

For the purpose of carrying on the above business in its various branches. He also offers for sale a SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Consisting in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Gold Spectacles, Gold Thimbles, Jewelry in Sets, Cameos, Lavas, Coral, &c., Silver Forks, Spoons, &c.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Repaired with neatness and despatch and warranted. Jewelry mended.

Court House square, front of MERRIMON & SONS' Store. JON. WHALEY.
July 10. tf

CAROLINA HOUSE,
(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,
GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
July 18, 1861. tf

ALWAYS AT WORK.

—:o:—

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.
Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

LOST:

IN Asheville, on the 27th of August, a leather

POCKET BOOK,

Containing one $100 note, four $50 notes, and seven $20 notes, all Confederate money. The string that fastened the book is broken off. It contained also some small receipts. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery to me, or to F. M. Miller at the Post Office.

D. L. SMITH.
Asheville, Sept. 11. tf

NOTICE.

WHEN money is plenty is the best time to pay your debts. Persons indebted to me by NOTE or ACCOUNT will confer a great favor by paying up at once. Medicines, and every thing else are emanding such exorbitant prices, that Physicians cannot practice without *some pay.* A hint to the wise is sufficient

J. A. REAGAN, M. D.
Reems' Creek, Aug. 28, 1862. 3mpd

FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE AND BOILER, OF ABOUT 8 horse power. Second-hand article, but in good condition. Apply to

A. B. CHUNN & CO.
Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A WOMAN thirty-five years old, with two children aged ONE and TWO AND A HALF years. The woman a GOOD COOK and WASHER. Inquire at

SUMMEY, SPEARS & Co's.
Asheville, Aug. 28. tf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

CAMP KIRBY SMITH, Aug. 27, 1862.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension of J. D. BRADLEY, who deserted my company the latter part of July. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, light hair and light complexion, and small black eyes. He resides, and is now lurking, on Reems' Creek, Buncombe county, N. C.

W. M. HARDY, Captain.
Sept. 4. tf

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (4th day) of August.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.
July 31, 1862. tf

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the Head Quarters of McDowell's Battalion N. C. Volunteers, of JAMES SPAIN, a deserter from company "K." He is about five feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, spare made, and about 22 or 23 years old. Is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Four Mile Branch, in Buncombe county. Fifteen Dollars, will be paid if arrested and confined in the jail at Asheville or Hendersonville. Jail fees will be paid.

C. M. FLETCHER, Capt.,
Comd'g Co. "K," McDowell's Battalion.
Sept. 11. 3t

Head Quarters Camp Martin,

GREENEVILLE, TENN., Sept. 14, 1862.

Special Order, No. 17.

ALL absent members of my command, commissioned, non-commissioned officers or privates, are hereby ordered to report to their companies immediately, or otherwise be published as deserters.

Men who are absent sick, will be required to send a Surgeon's certificate of their disability at least once a week to these Head Quarters.

J. A. McDOWELL, Col. Com.
1st Batt. N. C. Troops.
E. M. CLAYTON, Adj't.
Sept. 18. 3t

Headq'rs, Dist. of N. Carolina,

RALEIGH, Sept. 9, 1862.

General Orners, No. 2.

I. All persons liable to military duty under the Conscription law are hereby required to come to the Camp of Instruction, near this City, at once. Those doing so will be allowed to select the Infantry Regiment they wish to join, and unless full, they will be assigned accordingly.

II. The Regiments of Infantry and Artillery on duty in this State are authorized to enlist Conscripts to increase each Company of Infantry and Heavy Artillery to one hundred men, but not exceeding it; and Light Batteries to one hundred and fifty men.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. G. Martin:

A. GORDON,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Sept. 18. 4t

SALT! SALT!!

THE undersigned SALT COMMISSIONERS for the county of Buncombe, want to hire

100 Wagons and Teams,

For which they will pay liberal prices in cash. The TEAMS are wanted to go to the Salt Works in Virginia. The citizens of the county are hereby notified that we want a large number of Salt Sacks, for which we will pay the cash value on delivery to any of the Commissioners. The Sacks are wanted immediately to send for the Salt to supply the county.

W. D. RANKIN,
W. R. BAIRD,
JOHN BURGIN, } Salt Comms'rs.
N. BLACKSTOCK,
Sept. 18. tf

C. S. Armory, Asheville, N. C.

AUGUST 12TH, 1862.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

3,000	FEET	CHERRY PLANK,
5,000	"	1½ & 1¼ in. Pine "
5,000	"	1 in. Poplar "
10,000	"	2¼ " Blk. Walnut "
5,000	Bus.	Best Pine Charcoal.
500	Cords	Wood.

All well seasoned. The highest CASH prices will be paid upon delivery.

R. W. PULLIAM,
Agent C. S. A. Comd'g.
August 14. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.
October 18, 1860. tf

To Arrive Next Week at Aston's.

500 lbs.	Soda.
500 "	Copperas.
100 "	Black Pepper.
50 "	Castile Soap.
10 "	Gum Camphor.
200 "	Shot.
20	Reams Letter Paper.
20,000	Envelopes.

May 29.

Writing Paper.

I HAVE 100 REAMS Letter Paper, which I am prepared to offer to the MERCHANTS and PEOPLE of Western North Carolina at low figures for the times, by the

Ream, Half Ream or Quire.

Orders by mail, accompanied by the CASH, promptly attended to.

Call soon or address, E. J. ASTON,
Asheville, N. C.
August 21. tf

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber would notify his patrons that he has been forced by the pressure of circumstances to advance his price for carding WOOL TO TEN CENTS for the time being.—And to prevent his going higher, will expect his customers to pay a portion of their account in WOOL, and the balance in CASH, at

10 cts. pr lb. plain--15 for mixing.

He would also request them to label their sacks of wool, by sewing paper on them and writing their names upon it, as his marking sometimes rubs off and causes trouble.

J. S. WEAVER.
Sept. 18. 4t

FOR SALE.

A RESIDENCE IN ASHEVILLE. HOUSE (brick) new and elegant—grounds handsomely and conveniently arranged. Terms accommodating. W. A. PATTON.
Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

Ho! for the Salt Works!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

100 WAGONS, TO HAUL WOOD AT THE ***VIRGINIA SALT WORKS.***

For good four horse teams, we will pay FOUR dollars per day, and feed men and horses. For good six horse teams, we will pay FIVE dollars per day. Teamsters must furnish an extra Log Chain, and a few small Chains to fasten on loads, to each wagon, and must find their own bedding.

CARPENTERS AND MASONS.

100 CARPENTERS and Stone and Brick Masons also wanted immediately. For these we will pay from two to two dollars and fifty cents per day. Each Mason must bring his own Trowel, and each Carpenter a few Framing Tools, such as Broad Axes, Cross Cut Saws, Chisels, large Augurs, &c. They will be allowed rations, and will be required to form themselves into Messes or Squads.

WOOD CHOPPERS.

100 WOOD CHOPPERS also wanted immediately, for whom we will pay the customary price at the Works. Each chopper must bring his own Axe.

COMMON LABORERS.

100 COMMON LABORERS, white or black, also wanted, for whom we will pay one dollar per day and rations.

We are anxious to start some eight or ten wagons next Monday, and those who wish to engage will please report immediately to either John E. Patton, G. T. Spears, E. Clayton, Asheville. N. W. WOODFIN,
State Agent.
July 17. tf

MARBLE YARD,
Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.
Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

ASHEVILLE
SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.

WM. MURDOCH,
W. H. MURDOCH.
April 3, 1862. tf

LIGHT--LIGHT--LIGHT.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A BRIGHT LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A STRONG LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A MILD LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A GENTLE LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A SOFT LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A CHEAP LIGHT,

TRY THE TEREBENE OIL,

A new Southern discovery, at ASTON'S.

THIS new illuminator is FIVE TIMES better and THREE TIMES cheaper than Candles, and only equalled in brilliancy and cheapness by the best Kerosine Oil. Kerosine Lamps changed to burn this oil for a trifling expense. Call and examine the article at
July 31. ASTON'S.

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

Selling Goods for Pay Down.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Sept. 19, 1861. tf

Executors' Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Exr's.
February 6, 1862. tf

C. H. YOUNG,
DEALER IN
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
October 31, 1861. 1y

WILLIAM F. JONES,
Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)
October 11, 1860.

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.
Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf